MR. CARLISLE NAMES THE COMMITTEES.

A LARGE SHARE OF THE PLACES GIVEN TO NEW MEN-SURPRISES AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUXE.] WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- At last the agony is over, and Representatives are happy, or unhappy, accord ing to what the Speaker of the House has allotted them in the way of chairmauships and committee places. A good many of them knew beforehand what was in store for them and so were not surprised, however keenly they might have been disappointed. Probably never be-fore did time hang more heavily in a big hall full of men than it did to-day during the last hour before the Speaker rose and directed the Clerk to read the list of committees prepared under the order of the House," Nearly every Representative was in his seat, and many countenances lengthened visibly as one after another the more desirable committees were read out and the names of the anx tons watchers were found to be absent. Of the forty-eight committee appointed about one-third only are regarded by Representatives as affording them anything like fair scope for their abilities, although, of course, not one of the forty-eight chairmanships would ever be allowed to go a-begging. The Committee on Elections was first on the list and was found to be headed by its old chairman, H. G. Turner, of Georgia, a good lawyer, and, on occasion, a man free free partisan bias. Among the Democratic members of this committee is Robertson, of Kentucky, an industrious, painsteking member, whose sense of fairness several times subjected him to the harsh criticisms of his party friends in the last Congress. The committee of the most important in the House, having to dea as it does with the rights of members to their seats, and hence it caused unpleasant surprise to find that among the new Democratic members are three Southern met and one Northern man who are serving their first term in Congress. The Ways and Means Committee, headed by Mr. Morrison, which came next, furnished no surprises. A correct list of it was published in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The members may be classified as follows: Protectionists, five, all Republicans ; free traders, seven ; and A. S. Hewitt. In everything except votes the minority of this committee is stronger than the majority Mr. Randall, of course, heads the Committee on Appropriations, which has been shorn of so much of its power. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, is again chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the chief public interest in which is felt by the friends of a National Bankruptcy law. An analyssis of its membership shows an apparent major ity in favor of such legislation

When the Committee on Panking and Currency was reached and it was found that A. G. Curtin was chairman considerable surprise was manifested, for few of the friends of the "old war Gov believed that the would surren-chairmanship of Foreign Affairs. der the chairmanship of Foreign Affairs. It is thought that his humilitation is due to the hostile influence of Secretary Bayard and August Belmont, and to the determination of Colonel Morrison to have him punished for his vote against the horizontal tariff bill. The assignment of Mr. Curtin to Banking and Currency made it necessary to find a place for Mr. Ermentron who stood second on the committee, and he was accordingly transferred to Military Affairs, a place for which

Everybody pricked up his ears when the Coinage Co mittee was reached. Would it be silver or anti-silver i Had the committee been made up in harmony with the Administration policy or in harmony with the views of a majority of the House? The reading of the names threw little or no light upon question. The committee consists of thirteeen voting members and a Territorial delegate. certain that Messrs, Bland, Lanham, Bynum, Felton and Fuliar are opposed to a suspension of the silver comage, while it is equally certain that Messrs. Seymour, Hemphill, Scott, James, and Rockwell favor it Mr. Little, of Ohio, would favor the restoration of the old law authorizing but not requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to coin standard silver dollars in any amount, with the restriction, however, that the column should be limited to a smaller nominal amount, while the intrinsic value of the dellar remains below par, or below a figure approximating par-say 97. Mr. Little, therefore, may be set down as in favor of suspension The other members of the committee are Norwood, o Georgia, who is described as as "a friend of silver," and McCreary, of Kentucky, who, as soon as his appointment was announced, became extremely non committal. He had "pronounced views on the subject," he said to a Tribunk correspondent, but he declined to reveal them, and was only willing to say that he hoped the committee would be able to reach an agreement and present a unanimous report to the House, and that he istration because in that lies their only hope of retaining the power so lately regained. Upon McCreary's attitude and vote, therefore, the action of the Colonge Committee, if it takes any, is likely to turn. "It is a neutral committee," said General Warner, after scooning the list anxiously, and he added, " Its action will be likely to depend wholly upon the shape in which the question of silver coinage is presented to it." Brown, of Pennsylvania, who has come out recently as a with the composition of the committee. strongest and most aggressive members,

he thought, are those who favor a suspension of the coin age. "It is neither flesh, fown nor good red herring," said another advocate of the Bland dollar. Other com-

ments by friends and opponents of suspension sufficiently indicate that both sides are dissatisfied. The Commerce Committee has been regarded as one of minor consequence since the creation of the Committees on American Shipping and Rivers and Harbors. Mr. Reagan is again made chairman. One of the new members is Mr. Fulitzer, of New-York. Of course Chairman Reagan will renew his efforts to carry out his ideas respecting inter-State commerce and this time he will be sustained, probably, by a majority of his committee. The new Committee on Foreign Affairs, over the chairman ship of which there has been so bitter a contest, is com-posed as follows: Perry Belmont, chair-man; Clements, Georgia; Cox, North Caroilua; Singleton, Mississippi; Worthington, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; McCreary, Kentucky; and Crain, Texas, Democrats; and Phelps, Elec, Wait, Ketcham and Hitt, Republicans. The last three Democrats are wholly without Congressional experience, while all of the Republicans were members of the last committee. Upon them therefore the youthful chair man will be obliged mainly to depend in any emergency which may arise. The Committee on Rivers and Har-bors, of which Mr. Willes, of Kontucky, will retain the chairmanship, is one that will be likely to favor liberal appropriations. The New-York member, this year as last, is Mr. Burielph. General Hatch, of Missouri, retains the chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, the New-York member of which is Dr. Swinburue, of Albany. This committee will also favor liberal appro priations and the elevation of the Commissioner of Arriulture to the dignity of a Cabinet officer. The Military Committee, of which General Bragg is chairman, is a strong one, although at least three of members never saw any military service. The Naval Committee, of which Colonel Herbert, of Alabama, is chairman, was recoully increased to thirteen members Mr. Hewitt decined the chairmanship, but has accepted the second place. One of the new members is Mr. Buck, of Connecticut. The organization of Post Offices and Post Roads, of which Mr. Blount, of Georgia, is chairman, is such as to proclude the idea that it will fail to sustain Mr. Vilas in his peculiar policy respecting American steamship lines. As a new member Colonel Merriman, of New-York, was fortunate in receiving an assignment to so important a committee. "General" Sparks will not be likely to have any good reason to find fault with the Public Lands Committee, of which Cobb, of Indiana, retains the chairmanship. Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, retain the chairmanship of Indian Affairs, a committee whose importance has been greatly enhanced by the reference to it of the appropriations for that branch of the service. Speaker Carlisie seems to have overlooked that fact, for he has not assigned to the committee a man who has had any experience in the preparation of appropriation bills. The same criticism may be made as to the Military Committee, which now has charge of the Army and Military Academy bills. With W. D. Hill as Committee on Territories may be trusted to bury any proposition to de justice to Dakota. The Committee on Pacific Reifroads, headed by Mr. Throckmorton, of Texas, not so constituted as to afford much hope that any well-considered legislation will emanate from it. Acpording to the best analysis that can be made a majority all oppose any such measure as that which received the opproval of the Senate Judiciary Committee in the ngress.

At the head of the Committee on Civil Service Re form is Mr. Cox, of North Carolina. It is rather strange to find in this committee of thirteen members, five men who are entirely without legislative experience in Congress; whose views on so important a question are unknown. For example, the New-Jersey member is Mr. Lehlbach, who is an excellent man, but whose entire legislative experience is limited to a single year's gress the New-Jersey member of this committee was William Walter Phelps. At the same time he, was a ember of Foreign Affairs as well as of the Cou on Census and the Committee on Ordnance. Can it be possible that the Speaker has been influenced in making his committee ass'guments by the fact that a Representative feit it his duty to speak and vote against the so-called "Morrison rules"! Mr. Phelps did both and he is put off with a single committee, while a dozen new and inexperienced members who voted for the rules are Each assisted to two committees. Mr. Phelps is not the only man who voted as he did and who has received like treatment. Perhaps as grotesque as any of the new committees, so far as its three or four leading members are concerned, is that on American Shipping, which is to be presided over by Poindexter Dunn, who comes from the canebrakes of Arkansas, and who will be ably seconded by Mr. Holman, the "econo m st," by Mr. Mills, of Texas, by Mr. King, from the bayou region of Louisiana, and by Mr. McMillan, from the great maritime State of Tenuessee.

So far as the New-York Representatives are concerned they have fared rather better perhaps than they did two years ago. Perry Belmont is chairman of Foreign Affairs; Ni holas Muller, chairman of Militia and a member of Claims; Lewis Beach, chairman of Expend tures on Public Buildings and Grounds and a member of Laws Respecting the Election of President and Vice-

President; J. Thomas Spriggs, chairman of Accounts and place on Territories; Mr. Payne, a place Elections and on Revision Laws; Mr. Hiscock, on Ways and Means Mr. Parker, on Judiciary; Mr. Pulitzer, on Commerce and on Reform in the Civil Service; Mr. Burleigh, on Rivers and Harbors; Mr. Swinburne, on Agriculture and Ventilation, General Ketcham, on Foreign Affairs General Viele, on Military Affairs and Expenditures in the War Department; Abram S. Hewitt, on Ways and Means and Naval Affairs; Colonel Merriman, on Offices and Post Roads and Alcoholic Liquor Tr die; Mr. Millard, on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic; Felix Campbell, on Indian Affairs and Ventilation; Mr. Sessions, on Indian Affairs; Mr. Baker, on Territories and Laws Respecting the Election of President and Vice-President; Mr. Weber, on Railways and Canals; Mr. Pindar, on Manufactures and on Invalid Pensions; Mr. West, on Manufactures and on Manufactures and Patents; Mr. Lindsley, on Mines and Mining and on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic : Mr. Dowdney, on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River and on District of Columbia; Mr. Mahoney, on Education and on Pensions ; Mr. James, on Labor ; T. J. Campbell, on Claims and on Expenditures in the Navy Department; Mr. Davenport, on District of Columbia and on Expend tures in the Interior Department; Mr. Adams, on Appro priations and on Revision of the Laws; Mr.-Arnot, or Expenditures in the State Department : Mr. Johnson on Expenditures in the War Department; Mr. Sawyer or Expenditures in the Department of Justice; Mr. Stahl necker on Library ; Mr. Farquhar on Civil Service Reform, and Mr. Bliss on American Shipping.

THE COMMITTEES IN FULL.

The following is the full list of the committees:
Elections—Turner, Georgia: Lowry, Indiana; Robertson, Kentucky: Boyle, Pennsylvania: Henderson, North Carolina; Groen, New-Jersey; Croxton, Virgima; Martin, Alabama; Hall, Iowa; Fettibone, Tennessee; Payne, New-York; Hahn, Louislana; Hopkins, Illinois; Ely, Massachusetts; Dorsey, Nebraska, Ways and Means—Morrison, Illinois; Mills, Texas; Hewitt, New-York; MeMilian, Tennessee; Harris, Georgia; Breckenridge, Arkansas; Mayberry, Michigan; Breckenridge, Kentucky; Keley, Pennsylvania; Hiscock, New-York; Browne, Indiana; Reed, Maine; MeKinley, Olio.

Appropriations—Randad, Pennsylvania; Forney, Alabama; Holman, Indiana; Townshend, Illinois; Bistos, New-York; Wilson, West Virginia; Cannon, Illinois; Ryan, Kansas; Butterworth, Ohio; Long, Massachusetts; McComas, Maryland; Henderson, Jowa. THE COMMITTEES IN FULL.

Missouri Canell, Virginia; La Fevre, Ohio; Adians, New-York; Wilson, West Virginia; Cannon, Illinois; Ryan, Kansas; Butterworth, Ohio; Long, Massachusetts; McComas, Maryland; Henderson, Iowa.

J. diciary—Turker, Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Collins, Massachusetts; Seney, Ohio; Oates, Alebama; Eden, Illinois; Rogers, Arkansas; Benneti, North Carolina; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Parker, New-York; Ranney, Massachusetts; Hepburn, Iowa; Steward, Vermont; Caswell, Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Cartin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Candler, Georgia; Wikins, Ohio; Arnot, New-York; Snyder, Virginia; Howard, Indiana; Hatton, Missouri; Dingley, Maine; Bromm, Pennsylvania; Adams, Illinois; Brady, Virginia; Woodbury, Nevada.

Coinage, Weigats and Measures—Bland, Missouri; Lanham, Texas; Seymour, Connecticut; Hemphili, South Carolina; Norwood, Georgia; Scott, Pennsylvania; McCreary, Kentucky; Bynum, Indiana; James, New-York; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Little, Ohio; Felton, California; Fuller, Iowa; Toole, Montana, Commerce—Reagan, Texas; Clargy, Missouri; Crisp, Georgia; Caldwell, Tennessee; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Pullizer, New-York; Bynum, Indiana; Trion, Louislana; O'Neil, Pennsylvania; Johnson, New-York; Morrow, California; Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Kentucky; Blanchard, Louslana; Jones, Alabama; Murphy, Iowa; Gibson, West Virginia; Stewart, Texas; Carlion, Michigan; Catching, Mississippi; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, Illinois; Bayte, Pennsylvania; Stone, Massachusetts; Birleigh, New-York; Grosvenor, Ohio; Markham, Calfarnia.

Agricuture—Hatch, Missouri; Alken, South Carolina;

Green, North Carolina; Winans, Mientgan; Frederick, Morgan, Misslesuppi; Glass, Tennessee; White, Minnesota; Funston, Kansas; Frice, Wicconsin; Hires, New York; Perce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Affeirs Belmont, New York; Clements,

Hitt, Hinois.
Military Aflairs—Brage, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Alabama; Wolford, Kentucky; Ermentrout, Founcylvania; Bargan, South Carelina; Findiay, Maryland; Viele, New-York; Anderson, Ohio; Steele, Indiana; Laird, Nebraska; McCatcheoa, Michigan; Houk, Temessee; Negley, Pennsylvania; Carey, Wyoming Territory, Navai Afairs—Herbert, Alabama; Hewitt, New-York; Wise, Virginia; Ballentine, Tennessee; McAdoo, New, Large McAdoo, New, Large McAdoo, Large Delayara; Saver Navai Affairs—Herbert, Alabama; Hewitt, New York; isc, Virginia; Ballentine, Tennissee; McAdoo, New, resy: Norwood, Georgia: Lore, Delaware, Sayres, xas; Harmer, Pennsylvania; Taomos, Himols; Goff, set Virginia; Boutel e, Maine; Buck, Connecticut, Post Offices and Post Ronds—Bount, Georgia; Ward, diana; Ruges, Himols; Taylor Tennessee; James, xas; Dockery, Missouri; Warner, Oalo; Merriman, w. terk; Barry, Mississipp; Bingham, Pennsylvani skeffied, Minnesotia; Burrougas, Michigan; Guent, W scousin; Millard, New-York; Peters, Kansas; ine, Utah.

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Caine, Utah.
Public Lands—Cobb, Indiana; Henley, California;
Public Lands—Cobb, Indiana; Lafloon, Ken-Public Lands—Cobb, Indiana; Henley, California; Yan Eston, Missisppl; Foran, Ohio; Lafloon, Kentucky; Stevens, Missouri; Landis, Illinois; McRao, Arkansas; Strait, Minaesofa; Anderson, Kanass; Payson, Illinois; Stephesson, Wisconsia; Jackson, Pennsylvania; Yoorhees, Washington Territory, Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Skinner, North Carolina; Storm, Pennsylvania; Felix Campaedi, New-York; Haie, Missouri; Alien, Mississippi; Ward, Illinois; Perkins, Kanasas; Nelson, Minnesota; La Foliette, Wisconsia; Sasions, New-York; Allen, Massachusetts; Hailey, Idano Territory. Territories—Hill, Ohio; Springer, Illinois; Springs, New-York; Burns, Georgia; Sadler, Alabama; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Perty, South Carolina; Dawson, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Eaker, New-York; Cooper, Ohio; Herman, Gregon; Symes, Colorado; Joseph, New-Mexico.

Co. Railways and Canals-Davidson, Florida; Murphy, Iowa; Irion, Louisiana; Elisbury, Ohio; Henderson, Nerth Carolina; Sione, Kennicky; Cole, Maryland; Pidcock, New-Jersey; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Plumb, Illinols; Weber, New-York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Pirce, Rhode Island. Holcock, New Jersey; Alkinson, Pennsylvania; Plumb, Illinols; Weber, New-York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Pirce, Rhode Island,
Manofactures—Wise, Virginia; Swope, Pennsylvania; Le Fevre, Onio; Wilson, West Virginia; Catchings, Mississippi; Lawier, Illinols; Pindar, New-York; Campbell, Pennsylvania; West, New-York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New-Jersey,
Mines and Mining—Clardy, Missouri; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Hill, Oido; Skinner, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; Neal, Tennessee; Gay, Louislana; Barry, Mississippi; White, Minnesota; Woodburn, Nevada; Lindsley, New-York, Symes, Colorado; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona Territory.

ley, New-York, Symes, Colorado; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona Territory.
Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, South Carolina; Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble, South Carolina; California; Wilkins, Ohio; Worthination, Illinois; Cole, Maryland; Johnston, North Carolina; Miliken, Maine; Brown, Pennsylvania; Rockwell, Mussachusgetts; Wade, Missouri; Owen, Indiana.
Pacille Railways—Throckmorton, Toxas; Crisp, Georgia; Cabell, Virginar; Dunn, Arkansas; Rliss, New-York; Tillman, South Carolina; Outhwaite, Ohio; Richardson, Tennessee; Hanback, Kansas; Hoimes, Iowa; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New-York.

eber, New York. Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River-Levees and Improvements of the Missiasippi RiverKing, Louisana; Rankin, Wisconsin; Yan Eaton,
Massisippi; Kleiner, Indiana; Dowdney, New-York;
McRae, Arkansas; Glass, Tennescee; Dawson, Missourt; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrili,
Kansas; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Grout, Vermont,
Education—Alken, South Carolina; Candler, Georgia;
Will's, Kennecky; Cartin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas;
Mayberry, Michizan; Burns, Illinois; Manoney, NewYork; Strait, Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetts;
Campbell, Pennsylvania; L. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michigan.

humbedl, Pennsylvania; L. H. Taylor, cell, Michizan, cell, Michizan, cell, Michizan, cell, Michizan, cell, Michizan, chabor-O'Neil, Missouri; Foran, Ohio; Lovering, Massarhinsetts; Weaver, Iowa; Lawlor, Illimois; Daniel, Virginia; Taraney, Michigan; Crain, Texas; Funaton, Kansas; James, New-York; Haynes, New-Hampshire; Beund, Pennsylvania; Buchan a, New-Jersey, Alabama; Missarhina, Music, Massarhina, Massarhina Bound, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New-Idampenire; Beund, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New-Jersey, Militta-Muller, New-York; Forney, Alabama; McAdoo, New-Jersey; Peel, Arkanas; Collins, Massachusetts; Ballaatine, Tennessee; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Compton, Maryland, Hokkins, Himois; Hayden, Massachusetts; Moffitt, Michigan; Owen, Indiana; Wade, Missouri.

Wade, Missouri Puleuts-Mitchell, Connecticut; Halsed, Kentucky; Townsberd, Illinois; Martin, Alabama; Barnes, Georgia; Morgan, Mississippi; Fieler, Michigan; Cowles, North Carolina; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; West, New-York; Lenlbach, New-Jersey; Giffilian, Minnesota; Plumb, Dilinois.

Llinots.

Invalid Pensions-Matson, Indiana; Winans, Michigan; Lovering, Massachusetts; Necce, Illinots; Swope, Pennsylvacia; Toubee, Kentucky; Pidcock, New-Jersey; Elisbury, Ohio; Pinter, New-York; Morrill, Kansas; Haynes, New-Hampshire; O'Hara, North Carolina; Sawyer, New-York; Conger, Iowa; Louritt, Callicents. California.

Pensions-Eidredge, Michigan; Woolford, Kentucky;
Jones, Alabama; Scott, Pennsylvania; Cowles, North
Carolina; Lendes, Illinois; Mahoney, New-York; Huton, Missouri; Strable, Jowa; Taylor, Tennessen,
Brady, Verginia; White, Pennsylvania; Thompson.

fillo, Claims—Springer, Illinois; Maller, New-York; Lan-am, Texas: Shaw, Maryland; Howard, Indiana; rougherty, Florida; Trieg, Virginia; Neal, Tennessee; owden, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Warner, tissour; Fleeger, Pennsylvania; Buchanas, New-Jer-

Missouri; Fieeger, Pennsylvania; Bucharau, New-Jer-sey; Gallinger, New-Hampsaire. War Claims - Geddes, Oido; Kleiner, Indiana; Stone, Kentucky; "Tim" J. Campbell, New-York; Richardson, Tennessee; Perry, South Carolina; Comstock, Medigan; Reid, North Carolina; Libby, Varginia; Smalls, South Carolina; Heistand, Pennsylvania; Johnston, Indiana; Lyman, Jowa.

Lyman, Iowa.

Private Land Claims—Helsell, Kentincky; Barksdale,
Private Land Claims—Helsell, Kentincky; Barksdale,
Mississippi; St. Martin, Louislana; Eldreege, Michigan;
Sadler, Alabama; Croxton, Viramia; Hall, Iowa; Resa,
New-Jersey; Osboro, Penngyivania; Ely, Massachusetts; Thomas, Wisconsin; Dorsey, Nebraska; Thompsen Ohio New Jersey: Osborn, roses, Nebraska; Thompsetts: Thomas, Wisconsin: Dorsey, Nebraska; Thompson, Ohio,
District of Columbia—Barbour, Virginia; Hemphill,
South Carolina; Campbeil, Ohio; Dowdney, New York,
Compton, Maryland; Gay, Louisiana; Ford, Indiana;
Heard, Missouri; Rowell, Illinois; Wadsworth, Kentucky; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Davenport, New York;
Gront, Vermont.
Revision of the Laws—Oates, Alabama; Tarner,
Georgia; Adams, New York; Outhwate, Ohio; Ford,
Indiana; Lafforn, Kentucky; Bougherty, Florida;
Hale, Missouri; Payne, New York; Thomas, Hillinois;
Fuller, Iowa; Gilfilian, Misnesota; Walte, Pennsylvania.

vania. Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett, North Carolina; Tiliman, South Carolina; Lore, Delaware; Arnot, New-York; Scranton, Pennsylvania; Lyman, Iowa; Loutitt, California.

Expenditures in War Department—Robertson, Kenneky; Wheeler, Alabama; Viele, New-York; Anderson, Ohio; Johnson, New-York; Warner, Missouri; Fleegor, Pennsylvania.

ennsylvania.

Expenditures in Treasury Department—Lowery, In-liana; Bland, Missouri; Breckenridge, Arkansas; Shaw, taryland; Hahn, Louisiana; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; lohnaton, Indiana. Johnston, Indiana.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor, Tennessee: Sowden, Pennsylvania; Davidson, Florids: "Tim" J. Campbell, New-York; Rowell, Illinois; Brown, Pennsylvania; Thomas, Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Post Office Department—Reese, Georgia; Warner, Ohio; Ward, Indiana; Davidson, Alabama; Z. Taylor, Tennessee; Herman, Oregon; Bound, Pennsylvania.

Bound, Peunsylvaula, Expenditures in Interior Department—Weaver, Iowa Dargan, South Carolina; Harris, Georgia; Culberson, Texus; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Libby, Virginia; Dav Dargan, South Carolina; Harris, Georgia; Dav-Texus; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Libby, Virginia; Dav-enport, New-York. Expenditures in Department of Justice—Gibson, West Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Seymour, Connecticut; Ward, Illinois; Milliken, Maine; Hauback, Kansas;

Virginia; Hammona, Ward, Maine; Hanback, Kansas; Sawyer, Now-York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach, New-York; O'Nell, Missouri; Seney, Ohio; Riggs, Illinois; Pettibone, Tennessee; O'Hara, North Carolina; Gallinzer, New-Hampshire.

Accounts—Spriggs, New-York; Dockery, Missouri; St. Martin, Loutsiana; Gibson, Maryland; Tring, Virginia; Adams, Illinois, Evans, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; I. H. Taylor, Ohio.

Joint Committee on Library—Singleton, Mississippi; Stablinecker, New-York; O'Nell, Pennsylvania.

Select Committee on Reform in Civil Service—Cox, North Carolina; Clements, Georgia; Storm, Pennsylvania; Blanchard, Louislana; Findiay, Maryland; Mitchell, Connecticut; Stone, Missouri; Pulitzer, New-York; Bayne, Pennsylvania; Spooner, Rhode Island; Little, Ohio; Lehlbach, New-Jersey; Farquiar, New-York.

Little, Ohio; Lehibach, New-Jersey; Farquiar, aswiver.

American Ship Building and Ship Owning Interests—
Dunn, Arkansas; Holman, Indiana; Milis, Texas; King,
Louislana; Bliss, New-York; Rankin, Wisconsin; MoMillan, Teunessee; Comstock; Michigan; Dingley,
Mame; Wadsworth, Keniucky; Osborn, Pennsylvania;
Felton, California; Romeis, Ohio.

Committee on Election of President and Vice-President—Caldwell, Tennessee; Eden, Hilmols; Ermentrout,
Pennsylvania; Beach, New-York; Dibble, South Carolina; Gilson, Maryland; Heard, Missouri; Johnston,
North Carolina; Laird, Nebraska; Baker, New-York;
Heistand, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Ohio; Mofflitt, Michigan.

Hoistand, Pennsylvania; Cooper, Onto; Montt, Alcar-yen, Ventilation and Acoustics—Green, North Carolina; Steward, Texas; "Tim" J. Campell, New-York; Allen, Mississippi; Evans, Pennsylvania; Swinburne, New-York; O'Donnell, Michigan. Sciect Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffe—Camp-bell, Ohio; Carleton, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Taulbee, Kentucky; Glover, Missouri; Merriman, New-York; Price, Wisconsin; Everhardt, Pennsylvania; Lindsley, New-York; Romeis, Ohio.

PENSION OFFICE INVESTIGATION. ITS LATE ADMINISTRATION-DEBATE ON THE MOR

MON QUESTION. Washington, Jan. 7.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Voorhees offered a substitute for Mr. Harrison's resolution regarding the late administration of the pension office. The Commissioner of Pensions in his annual report, dated November 18, 1885, stated and alleged that at one time the Pension Bureau was all but avowedly a political machine, intending thereby," said Mr. Voorhees, "that the Pension Bureau was methodically emp'oyed for partisan purposes and has, in support of his egution, stated that the bureau was filled from border to border with uncompromising adherents of a single organization-meaning the Republican partywho had, for the claimants, other tests than those of the law, and who often required, in addition to services in the fleid-that is to say in the military or naval service of the United States-that applicants for pensions should submit to and support said party as a considera tion in addition to the considerations required by law before said pensions should issue." The resolution is as

Resolved, That the Committee on Expenditures of Public Money is hereby directed to inquire into the truth of the allegation and of each specification thereinder, and to report the facts to the Senate. The committee is authorized to sent for persons and papers and to employ a stenographer, and is hereby directed to advance the witness fees and the expenses incleded upon such investigation from the contingent final of the Senate.

Resolved, forther, That the committee be also directed to inquire into the manner in which the Pensien Office has been conducted and administered by the present Commissioner of Pensions, and to report the facts to the Senate.

Mr. Logan said he had nothing to say about the present Commissioner of Pensions, but he thought the sub ject of removals by the present Administration should also be looked into. He cited the fact that Colonel Fred Stephenson, a gallant soldier, who had been shotthrough the body four times, had been discharged. Mr. Loran noved to amend Mr. Voorhees's resolution so as to cover the action of the present administration of the Pension Office. The discharge of Colonel Stephenson, according to the Senator's information, had been brought about by the insistence of a member of Congress from Colone Stephenson's district, Colonel Stephenson having voted for that gentleman's opponent, who was a Democratic soldier. The country, Mr. Logan said, should know whether members of Congress were endeavoring to secure the discharge of soudiers from the departments. Mr. Voorhees had no objection to the investigation be ing made as broad as anybody desired. He said that the present Administration would be able to make a show ing that would prove satisfactory to any fair-minded solu dier. General Black, be said, would not shrink from the severest scrutiny of his acts. " If we do not show," added Mr. Voorhees, "that he has taken better care of the suddier element than his predecessor, we will stand the condemnation of the country." Mr. Voorhees expressed his willingness that the amendment suggested by Mr.

Logan be agreed to. The resolution then went over one day under the rule. When the Utah bill was called up Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate in support of an amendment offered a new little for the disposal of the property of the the common law, as in the case of the dissolution of a corporation. He feit, he said, that the Government ought to strike the Mormon Church organization out of existence. Mr. Call did not bethat Congress had the right

lieve that Congress had the right to destroy the religious establishment of the Mormons. He inquired what would be thought of Congress if it should undertake to administer, by trustees or otherwise, the property and temporal affairs of, for example, the Roman Catholic Church. He opposed the bill.

Mr. Mergan did not feel that the Senate was dealing with an "establishment of religion." It might pass as "Religion" in Chuna or in the Valley of the Congo. Here, it was an establishment not of religion but of vice. Mr. Cullom would prefer to abolish alfocether the legislative power of the Territory of Utab, and thought that some day it would have to be done. If the bill, however, was the best that cenid be got at this time, he would vote for it. Mr. Teller said that he was as anxious as any man to see polygamy extirpated, but wanted to see it done under the form and under the color of haw. He hered the old law had enough authority in it to enable the Government to complete the end in view in his matter, but for fifteen years the Government had made practically no effort to enforce the old law. He regarded Joseph Smith as an arrant knave and his system an edious obtareby and desporism that must be wiped out. He thought the Utah Commission showed a great improvement among the Mormons, when it stated that the year before last there had been over 400 piural marriages, while last year there had been practically none.

Mr. Cullom remarked that the Senator from Colorado seemed disposed to take the side of the Mormons all through. Mr. Teller replied that he would favor taking away from the Mormons allegislative authority and vest that authority in Congress. He believed the great mass of the Mormons all through. Mr. Teller replied that he knew he had taken some risk in undertaking to defend the constitutional rights of those people. Mr. Cullom did not like to hear the Senator from Colorado seemed disposed to take the side of the Mormons all through. Mr. Teller replied that he knew he had taken some risk in undertaking to defe

er.] At 6:17 on motion of Mr. Harris, without concluding the consideration of the bill, the Sonate adjourned. RILLS INTRODUCED IN THE HOUSE. In the House, immediately after the reading of the

ng bills and resolutions were introduced and referred; By Mr. Goff, of West Virginia-To repeal the interna evenue on tobacco. By Mr. Price, of Wisconsin-F i the creation of a commission on the subject of the alco-holls liquor traffic. By Mr. Gifford, of Dakota-For the admission of the State of Dakota. By Mr. Voorhees, of admission of the State of Dakota. By Mr. Voorhees, of Washington Territory—For the admission of the State of Washington. By Mr. Pulltzer, of New York—Providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners for New York Hartor. By Mr. Symes, of Colorado—For the unlimited colonage of the sliver dollar. By Mr. Dunham, of Illinois—To establish a department of commerce. By Mr. Anderson, of Kansas—To brevent unjust discriminations by railroad communies, and to subject them to the control of states; also, probliding the use of railroad and other passes and of telegraph franks by members of Congress and the Judiciary; also, to create the postal telegraph of the United S ates.

At 2:50 the House adjourned until Mondây,

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, Jan. 7 .- The Postmaster-Genral to-day appointed the following fourth-class post-

masters : nastere: Pennsylvania--At Lykens, Henry K. Meyers.
Massachusetts--At Urleans, Amos O. Hurd; Zoar, Elmer J Bullock.

Non-York-At Champl in, Daniel O. F. Moore; Lewis,
Arthur M. Norton; Rousepoint, Herman C. Hyde.

ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS. WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 .- Captain Curtis E.

Munn, Assistant Surgeon, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East and ordered to the Department of Dakota.

Captain William C. Shannon, Assistant Surgeon, will on the expiration of his leave of absence, report for duty

in the Department of the East. Colonel Thomas A. McParlin, Surgeon, has been or ered to Omaha, Neb., for assignment to duty as medical director of the Department of the Platte. Captain Emil Adam, 5th Cavalry, now on leave of ab-

sence, has been ordered to conduct a detachment of re-cruits for the 5th Cavairy from New-York to the Depart-ment of the Missouri. ment of the Missouri.
Chaplain David Wills has been placed on the retired list of the Army.
Lieutenant E. W. C. Leutze has been ordered to duty at the Naval Academy.
Assistant Engineer Richard T. Isbester, U. S. N., has

FREE IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART. A PETITION FROM AMERICAN ARTISTS ABROAD-

DESIRING NO FAVORS. Washington, Jan. 7 (Special) .- Mr. Evarts presented in the Senate to-day a petition of a number of American artists living abroad which states reasons why they favor a repeal of the 30 per cent duty on works of art by foreign artists imported in the United States. It is dated at Rome and is sigued by such men as W. W. Story, Dwight Benson, Ellhu Vedder, Charles C. Coleman, R. S. Greenough, William S. Haseltine, Randolph Rogers, W. A. Shade, Waldo Story and Eugene Benson. The petition says in part:
"If this duty be levied for the purpose of revenue we

submit that it is not required by our country nor justified

by any necessity. If it be levied for the purpose of pro-tection of American artists we submit that they are opposed to such protection. They neither need it nor desire it; on the contrary they consider it to be at variance personal interests, as well as with the general interests of American art, and to be as injurious to the public at home as it is irritating and offensive to artists and governments abroad. The published statistics plainly provthat since the enactment of this duty the sales of works of art by American as well as foreign artists have seriously declined. This diminution, though induced by other and various cases, is, we submit, in considerable measure to be attributed to the almost pro hibitory duty of 30 per cent which by abating in our country the general interest in art, and turning its expenditures into other channels, has seriously affected, not only foreign artists, but also American artists and the American public. The applieation of the principle of protection to products of art is, in our opinion, a serious mistake, if not an absurdity. The protection of American magufactures may enable us finally to produce at ome works of an equal or even of a superior merit to that executed by foreign nations, and so similar as scarcely to be distinguished from it; but no amount of protection will enable an American artist to produc rorks similar to those of any foreign artist, or undistintinguishable from them. Manufactures are one thing Art is another. The character and value of a work of art depends upon the individual genius and ability of the artist himself, and this can neither be transferred to another nor can he be deprived of it by to another nor can he be deprived of it by any law or any probibition. By weighing with heavy duties the works of the great masters of the past, such as Titian or Tintoretto, or by virtually probibiting the works of modern mosters, such as Fortuny or Millet, Meissonier or Denities we make no step toward creating in our own country new Titians, Tintorettos, Fortunys, Millets or Meissenlers. On the contrary, by preventing the free introduction of the works we deprive our artists at home of opportunities of study, comparison and training; we force them to go abroad for their education, and, under the pretence of helping them, we burden them with difficulties, and not only the artist is thus helpired, but the public also suffers and art is thus handicapped.

thus handicapped.
"The discrimination in favor of American artists by a is thus handicapped.

"The discrimination in favor of American artists by a duty almost amounting to prohibition on works of foreign artists is not only injerious to American art, but peculiarly impolite and improper. While foreign countries open freely to us their galieries and schools, giving us equal opportunities with their own artists for study and exhibition, may, more, admit us on a footing of equality to contend for their prizes and honors, it is not only wanting in common courtesy and comitty to exclude them from equal rights in our own country, but such a course directly tends to induce foreign governments to retailate, and exclude American artists from the privilege now as generously accorded to them.

"We, as American artists, proud of our country, confident of its future and jealous of its honor and credit, are opposed to all special privileges and discriminations in our behalf. We ask no protection, deeming it worse than useless. Art is a universal republic, of which all artists are elitizens, whatever be their country or clime. All that we ask is there should be a free field and no favor, and the prize adjudged to the best."

INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

THE GOLD AND SILVER QUESTION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Washington, Jan. 7 .- The President to-day, in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate or December 9, sent to that body copies of documents howing the action taken by him to ascertain the senti ments of foreign governments in regard to the estab shment of an international ratio between gold and sliver. The correspondence is accompanied by a lette from Secretary Bayard to the President, in which the

from Secretary Bayard to the President, in which the writer says:

It has been the object of the State Department and its arents, wellst avowing our readiness to co-operate, not sometic to impress our own opinions and wishes upon others, as to obtain well-considered and independent views from the most influently, responsible and competent sources in order to lay before tongress: First, the actual status of the metaline currencies in the respective European countries, and, second, the intentions and policies of these governments in relation to the subject, with details of their action up to the present time. The more effectually to attain this end a gentleman specially conversant with the question, a thorough and accomplished student of finance, was selected to act in conjunction with the resident envoys and by personal conference and confidential urgancy to ascertain the present opinions and purposes of these governments in respect of the subject in view. Mr. Martile has thoroughly availed himself of the unusual opportunities thus afforded. No separate report by him has been made, because the results of his investigations appear fully in the letters of Messrs Phelps, McLane and Pendeton.

fully in the letters of Messrs. Phelps, Molause and Pendieton.

The convocation at Paris, in June list, of the monetary congress of the delegates of the European States composing the "Latin Union" was deemed an opportune occasion for an expression of interest by this Government in the question there considered. Mr. Walker, the Consul-General of the United States at Paris, a scuttering with versed in Basal science, who has on other occasions been selected by this Government to investigate the question of sliver collage in Europe, was requested by the to attend the processings of the Latin Congress and make report thereupon to this department. Mr. Walker has intelligently performed the only assigned to him. From Mr. McLane, our Minister at Paris, I have received in its full test a copy of the late monetary convention settled between the States of France, Italy, switzerfland and Greece; and also a copy of the supplementary article by which the softcason of Belgium was given to the alliance. Accurate translations of both of these documents accompany this letter.

The correspondence includes a letter from Minister Phelps under date of London, Oct. 20, 1886, in which he

Phelps under date of London, Oct. 20, 1885, in which he says: "I am satisfied that the British Government will inflexibly adhere to their past and present policy in respect to coinage; that they will not depart from the rold standard now and so long established; that they will not become a party to any international arrangement or union for the creation of a bimetallic standard at a comman ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of naking both an unlimited legal tender; nor adopt such double standard in Great Britain."

Minister McLane, at Paris, expresses the opinion that while France would gladly receive the intelligence that the United States would adopt the French ratio of 15 to of silver to 1 of gold, no consideration of future conse quences could induce her to a lopt the American ratio of 16 to 1, still less would she adopt any higher ratio to as umilate the present commercial or market value of silver with the value of gold, nor would she consent at any atio, nor to permit an unrestricted or even a limited colonage of silver at her mints.

Minister Pendleton in his reply says: "The adhesion

of Germany to au international bimetallic union such as was proposed by the United States and France in 1881 can scarcely be expected, it seems to me, within any limit of time now to be predicted. The co-operation of Germany in such a union may be sought with fai opes of success whenever it becomes possible to in clude in such a union England and Russia, the former of which seems to cleave tenaciously to her gold mono-metallism, while the latter staggers under the evils of a depreciated and largely fluctuating paper money." Consul-General Walker, in a letter to the Secretary of

Consul-General Walker, in a letter to the Secretary of State under date of Paris, August 20, 1885, reviews in detail the changes of sentiment of foreign countries in relation to monetary matters as shown in the proceedings of the monetary conference, and says: "I beg leave to reiterate the opinion which i have expressed in former dispatches, that nothing will so much hasten the adoption in Europe of the monetary poincy which we desire to have adopted as the suspension of silver coinage in the United States."

The correspondence also includes a copy of the agreement entered into at the Paris Monetary Convention.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Thursday, Jan. 7, 1886, OFFICIAL CHANGES.—The Sixth Amiltor of the Treasury as applied to the Civil Service Countssion for nine gookkeepers to fill vacancies in his cierical force.

CABINET MEETING.—The Cabinet meeting was attended y Secretary Bayard, Attorney-General Gariand, Secre-ary Whitney and Postmaster General Vila ary Whitney and Postmaster-General Vilas; Secretaries Endicott and Lamar are out of the city and Secretary Manning is conflued to his house by indisposition caused NEW MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE. -The new steamer

Mascotte left Tampa, Fla., yesterday, and will leave there every Wednesday on the arrival of the South Florida Ralirona train from sandford, with United States mails for Key West and Havana. On Saturdays either the Whitney or the Hateninson will leave there on like service, and, in connection with the Atlantic Coast Linc, will form a through passenger route to Caba. DISMISSED FOR CAUSE.-Oliver P. Burger, of Quincy,

Dississed for Cause.—Oliver P. Barger, of Quincy, Ill., who was appointed to a thousand-dollar electriship in the Registry Division of the Post Office Department last September, under the Civil Service rules, was summarily dissuissed the service by the Postmaster-General this morning. Burger prepared a postal circular in which he sets forth that the Government offers employment, at a remunerative salary, to those who are qualified to enter its service. The department officials say that the statements contained in the circular are purposely and grossly misleading.

STARTING A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 7 .- The Tampa Board of Irade and their friends were cutertained to-day on board of the new steamship Mascotte, of the Plant Steamship Line, plying between this point, Key West and Havana. The Mascotte sailed for Havana this afternoon. The Captain-General and Government officers of Cuba will be the guests of the ship in Havana on Friday. JOHN SHERMAN NOMINATED.

NO DISSENTING VOICE IN THE CAUCUS. ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN LEGISLATORS IN OHIO

-DEMOCRATIC PLANS. COLUMBUS, Jan. 7 (Special) .- The seventeen Senators and fifty-eight Republican Representatives met in caucus to-night, and by a yea and nay vote unanimously pominated John Sherman for the United States Senate Speeches were made by Lieutenant-Governor-elect Kennedy, General Noyes and many members of the General Assembly. Each brauch of the Legislature will vote on Tuesday in their respective halls, and on the Wednesday rollowing, in joint convention, will ratify the vote of the day previous. Members of the Legislature received tele grams of congratulation for the good work done to night,

There are seventeen Republicans and sixteen Demo erats in the Senate, who hold seats that are not vitlated by fraud. Four Democrats from Hamilton County are there, as alleged, by fraud. The Committee on Rules, a majority of whom are Democrats, reported a series of amendments to the rules, the object of which is to strengthen the sixteen Democrats and the four whose seats are held by alleged fraud, so as to successfully maintain the position of the latter as members. The four members who hold seats by alleged fraud were permitted to vote upon the change of the rules. Section 3.014. Revised Statutes, clause 8, part of the law governing contests between county offices, State officers, and members of the General Assembly, prescribes certain rules for the government of the Senate sitting as a court in contested cases. Clause 8 of this section is: "The manner of taking the decision shall be by an alphabetical call of the roll of members and a majority of all the votes given shall decide, and neither the contestor, nor the contestee shall vote on the final decision, nor on any preliminary question that has

any reference thereto." The four members from Hamilton County were permitted to vote upon a set of rules that were amended for the express purpose of shielding them from being unseated under any circumstances. This is shown by the remodelling of Rule 22, which relates to voting where a member is individually concerned in a question of being unseated. By a change in this rule he is permitted, contrary to the clause of the statute above quot ed, to vote on all questions except the final vote. Clause 8 of section 3.014 has not been repealed and it stands above any rule the Senate may have adopted touching the manner of conducting contests. In addition to having overstepped the bounds of law, the Democratic members of the Senate, assisted by four persons whose cats are tainted with fraud, have attempted to creet a barrier against any hearing whatever. The new rules clearly settle this:

First, the subject must be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Second, the fraudulent Senators are permitted to vote, except on the final question, and will assist the sixteen honorably elected Democrats to pigeon-hole the papers. Third.—A quorum is 19. In the absence of a quorum, which the Democrats can break at any time, Rule 17 provides, in effect, that the Cincinnati Senators shall not be unscated, and that when a quorum is present that they shall vote.

Rule 71 provides that in this particular kind of Legislation, the clerk shall call the roll when the presiding above any rule the Senate may have adopted touching

not be unseated, and that when a quorum is present that they shall vote.

Rule 71 provides that in this particular kind of Legislation, the cierk shall call the roll when the presiding officer fails to order it called, upon the demand of a Senator. This is the part of the work assigned to Mr. Vallendingham as against the Lieutenant-Governor-elect, General Kennedy. Rule 75 provides "Cushing's Manuel shall be received as the rule in all cases not provided for in the forezoing rules, except where the Senate may determine otherwise by a yea and may vote; and in cases not provided for in Cushing's Manuel, Coshing's Laws of Legislative Assemblies shall be the rule. If a rule in Cushing's Manuel happens to prove a misfit, it is to be discarded by a vote and another rule substituted.

Enough has been given to show that an attempt has been made absolutely to blook the investigation of frand and forgery. This in Resif, in the public mind, is saf-

AFRAID OF AN INVESTIGATION. METHODS OF THE DEMOCRATS IN EVADING LEGIS-LATIVE INQUIRY IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 7 (Special) .- At the meeting yesterday of the legislative committee which is investigating the frauds in Cincinnati, it was announced by the attorney of "Dan" Dalton, the County Cierk that in addition to the returns called for he had others which he wished to submit, and he requested the com mittee to wait until the next day, but the evening yet remained, and the committee a sked that the returns b presented then. They met at 7 o'clock and there was more delay. Dalton was not there. At 8 o'clock Dalton came in and reported that he could not get the returns, that they were locked up in a safe, and that his deputy Britten, who had charge of them, was out of town. Whe Mr. Cameron, one of the committee, stated that he had ust seen Britton in the lobby of the hotel, it became ev dent that the committee were being trifled with. The committee were justly angry at this treatment, and after a lively debate, in which the two Democratic members spoke in defence of Dalton, the committee adjourned to neet in this city this morning. That was the least they could do to protect their dignity. They had gone to Cin cinnatt and Dallon and the counsel of the contestees had played with them. It was their purpose to

leach the triflers a lesson by causing them a little inconvenience in return for what the committee had suffered. Dalton should consider himself lucky to escape junishment for his discrepect and should take his trip to Commbins without a murinur.

It is dangerous business for the contestees and probably will hasten the seating of the Republican contestors. The country Republican members are getting an insight into the methods of the gang. Their excess of caution is vanishing before their rising anger. Something decisive and final may be concerned.

THE SHERMAN CASE IN STRACUSE.

JUSTICE KENNEDY TO ISSUE A MANDAT E

THE DIFENDANT SEEMS TO HIM TO BE CONTUMA-

CIOUS.

SYRACUSE, Jan. 7 (Special).-Before Justice Kennedy in the Supreme Court, in the case of Hami ton W. Swift against Thomas Parish Sherman, of New-York, to recover a trust fund of §50,000, Lawyer Tracy ap peared to argue a motion to vacate Judge Donohue's

order to extend Sherman's time to answer. Mr. Sherman was not in court, it being almost impossible to get him out of New-York. An affidavit made yesterday before a notary public, Augustus B. Carrington, in New-York, was reed and an extension was given. Then the case was read and an extension was given. against Charles R, Huntington, one of the sureties on Mr. Sherman's bond, was called. Mr. Tracy informed the court that Mr Sherman had been subposned, but

the court that Mr Sherman had been subpensed, but had failed to comply with the summons.

"You are entitled to an attachment, Mr. Tracy," said Justice Keanedy, "and you may get it out as soon as you piease. I will be glad to see this gentleman in court and you may rely on all the aid I can properly inruish to compel his attendance as a witness. File your proof of service, therefore, and make your application for an attachment at once, if you so desire. I want it understood that the power of this court is behind you is any effort to compel the attendance of this man, who seems continuations. He has disobeyed a process duly issued and the court will enforce the mandate by all the means within its power, if so requested."

It is probable that an officer will be sent to New-York to fetch Mr. Sherman to Syracuse whether he will or not.

ONE BURGLARY AFTER ANOTHER IN BUFFALO. Buffalo, Jan. 7 (Special) .- Mayor Hecker's criticisms of the police force appear to have been deserved, for burglaries are constantly reported, although the police systematically suppress the news to concea the danger from the public and warn compainants to keep quiot. It leaked out this afternoon that three mer went into Chase & Comstock's fur store in Main-st., two blocks from police headquarters, and stole \$800 worth of furs. The robbery was in broad day light and the police were informed, but have been unable to catch the police were informed, but have been unable to catch the thieves. Two nights ago thieves entered a boarding-house in Swan-st, went to Frank Crandall's room, the only one unoccupied at the time, and stole clothes worth \$250 and other articles. A private watchman detected two burglars trying to enterex-Bank Prosident Altman's house in North-st, at midnight, and gave fruitless chase to them. The grocery store of Baker Brothers, in Niagara-st, was ribbed this morning. In a published card they say; "Can you tell whether the police are for ornament or not! This is the second time in two months that our store has been robbed and it is getting tirecome."

IN THE ARMS OF HIS DEAD MOTHER. Syracuse, Jan. 7 (Special) .- When George McCrum awoke at 7 a. in. to-day, he found his mother lying dead by his side, with her arms about him. He was so frightened that It was some minutes before he could release himself and give the alarm. Mrs. McCrum was in her usual health last evening, but the boy says that he heard her about the room in the night. It is supposed that the woman committed suicide on account of her domestic troubles. Her husband deserted her some time ago.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN SENECA COUNTY. SYRACUSE, Jan. 7 (Special).-Reports reached

here to-day of a slight shock of carthanake at 5 o'clock this a.m. in the western part of Seneca County, in the neighborhood of Waterioo and Seneca Lake. The shock was preceded by a low rumbling sound which resembled thunder when the earth shook. Doors and windows are hundred want the earth shoot. Doors and windows are said to have rattled, and crockery was displaced and broken. At one point it is reported that people were jostled about in their bods. The experience was far from a pleasant one, and has caused considerable excitement, the more on account of a lighter shock experienced some

JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE,

OGDENSBURG, Jan. 7 (Special) .- It is now definitely settled that Burlington will hold an ice carni Yesterday a small powder house at Lyon Mountain,

containing about 300 pounds of giant powder, exploded, breaking the window glass of houses, and doing some

damage to treetle work near by. The jar was felt at Chatchagay, eighteen miles distant. Chateaugay, eighteen billes distant.

Kingsron, Jan. 7 (Special).—Louis Willett, the mucderer of Edwin Kelland, will not be hanged to morrow.

the case having been taken to the General Term, where it will be heard on January 26. &CANAJOHARIE, Jan. 7 (Special) .- James Casey and Joseph Hoffman, tramps, were struck by an engine on the New-York Central Kailroad at Tribeskill to-day, and were instantly killed.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

CLAIM OF THE UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA. In regard to the reported claim brought against the Panama Railroad Company by the Attorney. General of the United States of Colombia, J. G. McCutlough, president of the railroad company, said yester day:

"I have received no notice of such a suit and I sas "I have received no notice of such a suit and I suspect that the published statement must be incorrect in saying that the claim had been presented to the United States Supreme Court. In any case, the claim is simply preposterous and if there is any question of damages we ought to bring suit against the Colombian Government for granting a charter for a canal which would reader the railroad necless. The Government has no ownership in the railroad beyond the reversionary interest at the expiration of the charter. The state of New-York might say, for instance, that it owned the New-York Central of the Eric because it had granted them a charter. The Panama Railroad has good grounds for complaint against the Colombian Government which permitted the building of the De Lesseps Canal." IMMIGRANT RATES NOT TO GO TO \$13.

line standing committee resterday and received the sr. proval of the work which has been done on the new conproval of the work which has been done on the new contracts. Arrangements were completed for putting the immigrant Clearing House agreement into effect. The immigrant rates will probably be fixed on the basis of 75 to Chicago, as it is the general opinion that a nigher rate cannot be maintained so long as the Batimore and Onlo keeps its rate from Baltimore and Philadelphia at \$1. The general passenger agents will probably meet Si. The general passenger agents will probably meet again next week to consider the contract for dividing MISCELLANEOUS RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE

The general passenger agents met the Trunk

Et Paso, Tex., Jan. 7 .- The first ground was broken near here yesterday on the long-projected El "White Oaks" line.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 7.—The decree in the Wabash fore-

closure suit says that the following lines of road shall not be sold, nor shall any interest in them pass in the sale: Havana Division; Indianapolis, Peru and Chiengo; Chicago, Cincinnati and Louisvide; Michigan City go; Unicago, Cincinnati and Louisville; Michigan City and Indianapolis; Quincy, Missouri and Pacific; Mis-souri, Iowa and Nebraska; Cairo and Vincennes; Das-ville and Southwestern and St. Francisville and Lag-renceville, constituting the Cairo division; Toleio, Pe-oria and Western, and the Centreville, Moravia and Albia.

BROCKVILLE, Out., Jan. 7.—At a meeting of the directors of the Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste Marie Railway Company here to-day a contract was closed with Robert G. Hervey for the construction and equip-ment of a line from Brockville to Westport. It will make the shortest possible connection between Pacific and New-York and New-England. ALBANY, Jan. 7 .- Articles of incorporation were filed

to-day by the Niagara Falls and Whirlpool Railway Com-The line is to begin at Niagara Falls and run to the whirlpool, a distance of about three miles. The capital stock is \$100,000. CHICAGO, Jan. 7 .- The general managers of the Eastern trunk lines out of this city held a meeting to-day

with a view to re-establishing a pool covering all through freight and passenger traffic. No decision was arrived at and no definite proposition was laid before PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7 .- Ex-President Gowen, of the Reading Railroad Company, said to-day, in reference to

the determination of the receivers of that company to give him no recognition after he has been elected, that it does not give him concern. His only purpose is to devise a plan by which the property can be taken out of the hands of the receivers.

DETROIT, Jan. 7.—A suit has been entered at Howell,

Mich., by General Manager Milliken, of the Detroit, Lansing and Northern Railroad, against Superintendent Ashley, of the Toledo road, for \$50,000 damages for interruption of business by the defendant and his men, who, it is asserted, tore up the track of the Lausing road and cut the telegraph wires.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 7 (Special).—The recent circular

from the Lake Shore and trunk lines, intended to abolish the payment of commissions, has troubled the ticket To-day's circular to agents, issued by A. E. Carke, of the New-York, Penesylvania and Ohio, gives Carge, of the New-York, remayivable and Onlo, give them some peace. It refers to the joint circular and says that the discontinuance of commissions only relates to business east of Buffalo and Satamates, and says: "I will continue to pay commissions on all business going by the New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio." Boston, Jan. 7 .- The earnings of the Little Rock and

Fort Smith Railroad for November were \$88,103, an icrease of \$7,551 over November, 1884. The earnings of the Mexican Central Railroad for the fourth week in December were \$113,000, an increase of \$25,500 over the same week last year.

The earnings of the fowa Falls and Sloux Chy Rall-road for the fourth week in December were \$11,800, against \$11,356 last year.

CLEVELAND. Jan. 7 (Special).—The report of a big pooling scheme between the Indianapolis. Bioomington nd Western and the Cieveland, Commbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, Lake Erie and Western, Hocking Valley, Indianapoils, have here and and other lines embraced within their territory is de-nied. The authority for the denial says that even the form of the pian is not yet settled. A confederat the roads may be formed under one management may be simply a traffic pool.

MUTINY ON A SCHOONER.

A weather-beaten sea captain came hastily ashore from a Staten Island terrybont yesterday and applied to Captain Smith, of the Police Boat Patrol, te arrest the crew of the schooner S. A. Paine. He was cap tain of the schooner and gave his name as Solomon & Hawes, of Provincetown, Mass. The vessel was bound for Philadelphia with a load of potatoes and had been obliged to put in this port on Tuesday on account of bad weather. The crew, he said, had taken possession of his vessel, which lay off Stapleton. Captain Smith found the schooler there and arrested three need, who were said to have caused the matiny. They offered no resistance and were taken on board the Patrol, leaving the captain.

were taxen on boath the Patrol, leaving the captain, mate and one man with the schooler.

The mutineers are James McMalien, of No. 154 Forsytheat. A. L. Holsen, of Boston, and Richard Satton, colored, cook, of No. 164 East One-hundred-and-third-st. They were placed in the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station last night. McMallen said that the crew offered no violence to Captain Hawes. The vessel he asserted was old and unseaworthy and the men would not ride coing to see in her present condition. They left Private was old and unseaworthy and the men would not risk going to sea in her present condition. They left Prices Edward's Island on Decomber 18 and had bad weather ever since. For five days last week they were adrift without bearings. The vessel was half ful of water and the men were at the pumps all the time. Their coal wat washed away and the masts and ringing were coated with several inches of ice. Most of the crew had rozen feet. When they met a pilot and learned where they were they ran into New York and the capitain said his would have the vessel surveyed and put on the docks. "To-day when we were at dimer," continued McMillen, "the capitain and the mategot the schooner into the stream. Then we throw the anchor over and refused to go further while the vessel wash is so bad at shape."

go further while the vessel was in so had a shape REPORT ON COAST DEFENCES.

The Army and Navy Board of Fortifications, which was constituted last year to make a report on the condition and needs of the country's fortifications, has almost completed its labors. The board has been divided into committees, each of which has done a share in the work. The board met as a whole yesterday in the Grand Hotel to gather together the work of the committees. The report will be given to the public next

week.
Secretary Endleott is warmly in favor of steps beint taken by Congress to put the coast defences of the country in order, and thinks the work should be began in the city. Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans, and extended tutil the entire seaboard is properly protected.

SUNDAY WORK ON THE AQUEDUCE. Controller Loew received a letter from William Fleming, No. 14 Barrow-st., yesterday, calling at-

tantion to the work of miners in the Aqueduct on Sundays as forbidden by the Revised Statutes. He urged that such work could not legally be paid for and that was important to religious minds if every drop of water furnished the city was to be accompanied by the curse of God for the violation of the Fourth Commandment. The Controller acknowledged the letter and said that it would be submitted to the Aqueduct Commissioners. YOUNG REPUBLICANS DISCUSSING RULES. The Young Men's Republican Club of the

XXIat Assembly District last evening at headquarters, No. 862 Sixth-are, discussed an amendment to the constitution, which provided that three vice-presidents and five trustees should be elected in addition to the present officers. Theodore Roosevelt and several others were elected members of the club. REPORT ON THE QUAKER BRIDGE DAM

Assistant Sanitary Inspector Janes as chairman and Dr. Cyrus Edson as secretary of the Hygieno Committee of the County Medical Society have presented to that body a full report on the water supply. They state that from a sanitary point of view no objection can be urged against the Quaker Bridge Dam scheme, and that the construction of this dam is necessary to store all the water of the Croton watershed. The report urges that the Sodom Dam be immediately begun, as an increase of the water supply is imperative.

THEY WANTED SNOW.

"It takes all sorts of people to make a world" is an add saying, so it is not surprising that there can be found propie here who wish for snow. A reporter ran across a party of these people yesterday sitting in a circle around a hot stors. "We really need snow," said one, "to protect the young wheat. The ground is wet and the wheat plants full of sap, and if there should come a freeze-up it would damage the crop prospects." "Yes," said another, "if the ground freezes the roots of the wheat will be broken off and thrown out of the ground. We need a good fail of sort to protect it." "Snow is a good fertilizer," said a tirst; "look what an immense crop we had this year on account of the snow hast winter." "Snow waiter it has best thing in the world to wash or bathein," said acother; "it will wash cleaner than hard water with some. It is on account of the ammonis in the snow. Then the silent man, chipped in with: "I prefer to buy my ammonis at a drug store, and I am of the opinion that in a given quantity of snow there is ten times as much prevention as there is ammonis," and the meeting adjourned.